



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE  
ET MEDITERRANEENNE  
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN  
PLANT PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION

# EPPO Reporting Service

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## CONTENTS

*Pests & Diseases*

- [2015/001](#) - First report of *Ralstonia solanacearum* on potatoes in Poland
- [2015/002](#) - *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* found in Hungary
- [2015/003](#) - First report of *Diaporthe vaccinii* in Poland and its subsequent eradication
- [2015/004](#) - *Pityophthorus juglandis* detected in Lombardia region, Italy
- [2015/005](#) - First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Brazil
- [2015/006](#) - First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Bulgaria
- [2015/007](#) - First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Crete (Greece)
- [2015/008](#) - First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Poland
- [2015/009](#) - First report of *Cydalima perspectalis* in Bulgaria
- [2015/010](#) - First report of *Pseudacysta perseae* in Madeira (PT): addition to the EPPO Alert List
- [2015/011](#) - New quarantine lists of Russia
- [2015/012](#) - EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

*General*

- [2015/013](#) - Appointment of a new EPPO Scientific Officer on invasive alien plants
- [2015/014](#) - EPPO Standards on efficacy evaluation of plant protection products: update of the web-based database
- [2015/015](#) - EPPO study on pest risks associated with the import of tomato fruit
- [2015/016](#) - Finnish study on 'Pathways for introduction of invasive pests to Finland and the value of production at risk in the different sectors of plant production in Finland'
- [2015/017](#) - IPPC photo contest: Pests without borders!
- [2015/018](#) - EFSA scientific conference 'Shaping the future of food safety, together' (World EXPO Milano, IT, 2015-10-14/16)
- [2015/019](#) - Workshop on emerging pests of boxwood: 'Quel avenir pour les buis?' (Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte, FR, 2015-04-04)

**2015/001 First report of *Ralstonia solanacearum* on potatoes in Poland**

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report\* of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) on ware potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) on its territory. In December 2014, *R. solanacearum* was detected during an official survey which was carried out in a place of production already under quarantine because of the earlier detection of another bacterium (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*). *R. solanacearum* was found in 1 lot (48 tonnes) of ware potatoes (*S. tuberosum* cv. 'Lady Claire') from a field (1.5 ha) located in the Opolskie voivodeship (southwestern Poland). Tuber samples were collected and tested (IF, PCR, RFLP, bioassays). As this was the first finding of *R. solanacearum* in potatoes in Poland, the positive results obtained were confirmed by Fera in York (GB). The NPPO proposed the following reasons which might explain this infection:

- 1) The certified seed potatoes used in 2014 to produce the infected ware potatoes (cv. 'Lady Claire') had been produced in 2013 from seed potatoes originating from another EU Member State. In 2013, within the seed potato harvest produced from the above lot, 2 samples were found to be positive for *R. solanacearum* after an IF screening test but this suspicion was not confirmed by further testing (IF, FISH, PCR-RFLP).
- 2) In 2014, at the place of production where *R. solanacearum* was found in cv. 'Lady Claire', additional samples were taken from other potato lots. Among them, 2 samples (cv. 'Taurus') were found to be positive for *R. solanacearum* after an IF screening test but this suspicion was not confirmed by further testing (IF, FISH).

The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Poland is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

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\* EPPO note: this is the first time that *R. solanacearum* is found on potatoes. The bacterium had previously been detected once in a water sample in 2011 (see EPPO RS 2011/242).

Source: NPPO of Poland (2014-12).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: RALSSO, PL

**2015/002 *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* found in Hungary**

The NPPO of Hungary recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 List) on ware potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) on its territory. After 9 years of absence, the presence of the bacterium was confirmed in December 2014 in a tuber sample by laboratory (IF, colony morphology, PCR) and pathogenicity tests carried out by the bacteriology reference laboratory in Pécs. This sample had been collected in September 2014 during a routine survey from the storehouse of a grower located in Fegyvernek (county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok). These ware potatoes had been produced on 2 fields of 2.5 and 0.5 ha. The possible source of infection could not be determined during the investigations. The origin of the seed potatoes used could not be traced. According to the grower, only farm-saved seed potatoes had been planted. The varieties of the sampled tubers and those grown in the fields related to the sampled lots could not be identified either. Phytosanitary measures have been taken to eradicate the disease. As soon as the presence of the bacterium was suspected after the first screening tests, the movement of infected potato lots (4.5 tonnes in store out of the 46 tonnes produced on the farm) was prohibited. Upon confirmation of the results, the total amount of potatoes placed under quarantine was destroyed. In addition, other lots were sold as early potatoes so that they were not suitable for planting. Other phytosanitary measures

are being applied in accordance with the EU Directive 93/85/EC. In addition, a legal procedure has been initiated against the grower due to the plantation of seed potatoes which had not been submitted to prior testing. Finally, the NPPO is launching a national information campaign to draw the attention of potato growers and the public to the risk of spreading this quarantine pest and to recall the legal obligation of testing farm-saved seed potatoes before planting.

The pest status of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Hungary is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Hungary (2014-12).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CORBSE, HU

### 2015/003 First report of *Diaporthe vaccinii* in Poland and its subsequent eradication

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Diaporthe vaccinii* (EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In 2013, 6 samples of shoots and fruit were collected from *Vaccinium macrocarpon* plants showing dieback symptoms by the Research Institute of Horticulture. These samples were taken from a plot grown for research purposes in the Łódzkie voivodeship (central Poland) and tested by the Central Laboratory. On the basis of morphological and molecular methods, the causal agent was identified as *Phomopsis vaccinii* (anamorph of *D. vaccinii*). These results were then confirmed by the National Reference Center in Wageningen (NL). As the infected plot was established 20 years ago, the origin of the seedlings could not be traced and the source of this infection remains unknown. All plants of *V. macrocarpon* growing on the plot concerned were removed and burnt in autumn 2013. The NPPO of Poland now considers that *D. vaccinii* has been eradicated.

The pest status of *Diaporthe vaccinii* in Poland is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Poland (2015-01).

Additional key words: new record, eradication, absence

Computer codes: DIAPVA, PL

### 2015/004 *Pityophthorus juglandis* detected in Lombardia region, Italy

In September 2013, the presence of thousand cankers disease caused by *Geosmithia morbida* and its vector *Pityophthorus juglandis* (both EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in Italy on black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) trees. The disease was found in the province of Vicenza, in Veneto region (see EPPO RS 2014/001). The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that the insect vector was detected in July 2014 in the municipality of Marmirolo (province of Mantova) in Lombardia region. Seven adults were caught in a trap which was placed in a natural reserve. In this area, no symptoms of thousand cankers disease were observed.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2014-12).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: PITOJU, IT

**2015/005 First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Brazil**

The presence of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in Brazil during studies on the diversity of Drosophilidae in the subtropical Atlantic rain forest (Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina states). Several samples were caught, using banana baited traps, during different times of year in 2012 and 2013. Out of 7 354 drosophilids collected, 156 specimens of *D. suzukii* were identified in the municipalities of Erechim, Vila Maria (both in Rio Grande do Sul), Botuverá, Nova Veneza and Osório (all in Santa Catarina). This new record of *D. suzukii* in Brazil is also the first confirmed record of the pest in South America. The origin of this introduction could not be traced but it is suspected that the pest entered the South American continent with imports of infested fruit. Following this initial record, further detections were made in Rio Grande do Sul. In particular, damage was observed in 2014 on strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) crops in the municipality of Vacaria. In addition to small fruit crops, infested guavas (*Psidium guajava*) were found in the municipality of Morro Redondo. During another study on biodiversity conducted in an ecological reserve 35 km south of Brasilia (Distrito Federal) from December 2013 to February 2014, 2 specimens (1 male and 1 female) of *D. suzukii* were trapped. It is not known whether these captures are incidental or reflect the establishment of the pest in this area which is surrounded by Brazilian Savanna. Finally, additional specimens of *D. suzukii* (2 males and 1 female) were caught in November 2014 in a national park (Parque Nacional da Serra dos Orgãos) near Petrópolis, in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in Brazil can be described as follows: Present, first found in 2013 in the Southeastern part of the country.

Source: Bitner-Mathé BC, Victorino J, Faria FS (2014) *Drosophila suzukii* has been found in tropical Atlantic rainforest in southeastern Brazil. *Drosophila Information Service* no. 97, 136-137. <http://www.ou.edu/journals/dis/DIS97/DIS%2097%20-%202014%20-%20Master%20Copy.pdf>

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Santos, Silva dos RS (2014) [*Drosophila susukii* (Matsumura, 1931) (Diptera: Drosophilidae) attacking strawberry fruit in Brazil]. *Enciclopédia Biosfera, Centro Científico Conhecer - Goiânia* 10(18), 4005-4011 (in Portuguese). <http://www.conhecer.org.br/enciclop/2014a/AGRARIAS/Drosophila.pdf>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DROSSU, BR

**2015/006 First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Bulgaria**

Since 2012, specific surveys for *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) have been conducted in Bulgaria. In 2014, *D. suzukii* was caught for the first time in a trap which was placed in a garden with cherry trees (*Prunus avium*). No damage was observed on cherries. This garden was located near the city of Blagoevgrad and close to an international road (E79). In September 2014, male specimens were caught in the region of Blagoevgrad, and near the city of Kyustendil. In October 2014, more specimens (males and females) were caught in the region of Plovdiv. Surveys will continue in 2015.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in Bulgaria can be described as follows: **First found in 2014 in the Southwestern part (Blagoevgrad, Kyustendil and Plovdiv), under official control.**

Source: NPPPO of Bulgaria (2014-12).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DROSSU, BG

**2015/007 First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Crete (Greece)**

The presence of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in March 2014 on the island of Crete. The pest was caught by an entomologist who had placed a very simple beer trap in a shrub growing in the garrigue near Myrtos (Southeastern shore of the island). Among several other dipteran species (*Drosophila* spp. and *Zaprionus tuberculatus*), several specimens of *D. suzukii* (3 males and 2 females) were caught in the trap. This first record in Crete is also the first record for Greece. The distribution of the pest on the island remains to be studied.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in Greece can be described as follows: **Present, first caught in March 2014 in Crete.**

Source: Máca J (2014) *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) found on the Greek island Crete. *Drosophila Information Service* no. 97, 28-29.  
<http://www.ou.edu/journals/dis/DIS97/DIS%2097%20-%202014%20-%20Master%20Copy.pdf>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DROSSU, GR

**2015/008 First report of *Drosophila suzukii* in Poland**

The NPPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. In 2014, the Research Institute of Horticulture carried out a survey at 9 locations using different types of traps and attractants. *D. suzukii* was caught in a trap which was placed in a commercial crop of *Vaccinium corymbosum* in the district of Września, Wielkopolskie voivodeship (west-central Poland). The identity of the pest was established on the basis of its morphological characteristics by the Central Laboratory (MIPHSIS). No phytosanitary measures were taken. The possible origin of the introduction of *D. suzukii* into Poland could not be determined.

The pest status of *Drosophila suzukii* in Poland is officially declared as: **Present, at low prevalence.**

Source: NPP0 of Poland (2015-01).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DROSSU, PL

### 2015/009 First report of *Cydalima perspectalis* in Bulgaria

The NPP0 of Bulgaria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Cydalima perspectalis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) on its territory. Damage, as well as larvae and pupae of *C. perspectalis*, were found in July 2014 on boxwood (*Buxus* sp.) plants in the botanical garden of the city of Balčik. Surveys were carried out in private gardens of the city and more infestations were found. All insect life stages could be observed. In 2015, a survey will be carried out throughout the country.

The situation of *Cydalima perspectalis* in Bulgaria can be described as follows: **First found in 2014 in the Eastern part (city of Balčik).**

Source: NPP0 of Bulgaria (2014-12).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DPHNPE, BG

### 2015/010 First report of *Pseudacysta perseae* in Madeira (PT): addition to the EPPO Alert List

The NPP0 of Portugal recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Pseudacysta perseae* (Hemiptera: Tingidae - avocado lace bug) on the Island of Madeira. In October 2014, the pest was found on avocado trees (*Persea americana*) in commercial orchards and on scattered trees in private gardens. Medium to severe infestations were observed in the municipalities of Funchal, Santa Cruz, Câmara de Lobos, Ribeira Brava, Ponta do Sol, Calheta and Porto Moniz. These outbreaks were communicated by the official regional services of Madeira Island after the identification of adults and nymphs was performed by the regional laboratory of entomology. Official control measures were taken against the pest. Chemical control methods are under evaluation in order to be applied during the next growing season and a survey is being carried out in the other municipalities of Madeira where avocado trees are present.

The situation of *Pseudacysta perseae* in Portugal can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2014 on the Island of Madeira (absent from the mainland), under official control.**

#### *Pseudacysta perseae* (Hemiptera: Tingidae) - Avocado lace bug

**Why:** The presence of the avocado lace bug, *Pseudacysta perseae*, was first reported in 2014 on the island of Madeira (Portugal). Until the 1990s, *P. perseae* was considered to be a minor pest of avocado and its geographical distribution was limited to Florida (US) and Mexico. However, during the last 10 years, *P. perseae* has spread within the USA and around the Caribbean Basin, and severe damage to avocado crops has been reported in some of the newly invaded areas. As *P. perseae* might present a threat to the avocado production in the Euro-Mediterranean region, the EPPO Secretariat has decided to add it on the EPPO Alert List.

**Where:** since the 1990s, *P. perseae* has been spreading in the Americas, showing an invasive behaviour. Its presence was first noticed on the Island of Madeira (PT) in 2014.

**EPPO region:** Portugal (Madeira only).

**North America:** Mexico, USA (California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas).

**Central America and the Caribbean:** Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Virgin Islands (US).

**South America:** French Guiana, Venezuela.

**On which plants:** the main cultivated host plant is avocado (*Persea americana*), but *P. borbonica* and *Cinnamomum camphora* (all Lauraceae) are also recorded as hosts.

**Damage:** Adults and nymphs feed in colonies on the undersides of leaves. On avocado, feeding damage results in necrotic brown spots which can lead to defoliation and reduced fruit yield (but no direct damage to fruit is reported). Highly infested trees present a scorched leaf appearance. Where a colony of *P. perseae* is present, the lower surface of the leaves is more or less thickly covered by a dark, sticky secretion from the insects. In newly invaded areas, severe defoliation and reduced yield have been reported in commercial avocado orchards. Experimental evidence has shown that avocado cultivars vary in their susceptibility to feeding damage. The 'Hass' avocado which is widely grown, is susceptible to the insect (e.g. severe outbreaks have been observed on this crop in the Dominican Republic). On trees which are planted for amenity purposes in urban areas, the presence of *P. perseae* can disfigure trees. In the USA, it is considered to be a potential threat to ornamental plantations in urban areas.

**Dissemination:** no information is available on the potential of *P. perseae* for natural spread (adults can fly and be transported by wind). Over long distances, human activities (agricultural trade, transport) probably play a key role in the insect spread. As the insect does not feed on fruit, avocado fruit are not likely to be a pathway.

**Pathway:** Plants for planting of avocado and other hosts from countries where *P. perseae* occurs, hitchhiking?

**Possible risks:** Avocado is not widely grown in the EPPO region but is of economic importance at least in Israel and Spain. Studies would be needed to evaluate the potential of establishment of *P. perseae* in the EPPO region, as for the moment the pest is mostly reported from sub-tropical countries. In addition, damage is mainly reported from subtropical countries and apparently not from areas with a more Mediterranean-type of climate such as California. Chemical control methods are available and biological control agents (e.g. the predators *Frankliniella vespiformis*, *Chrysoperla rufilabris*) might also have an impact on pest populations. However, as integrated pest management is conducted in many avocado orchards, the introduction of any new pest is likely to pose problems. As for the moment *P. perseae* has only been found in Madeira, it seems desirable to avoid its further spread within the EPPO region.

## Sources

### INTERNET

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EPPO RS 2015/010  
Panel review date -

Entry date 2015-01

Source: NPPQ of Portugal (2014-11).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PSEYPE, PT

## 2015/011 New quarantine lists of Russia

Pests and pathogens included on the quarantine lists of Russia (2014-12-15) are listed below. This information will also be entered into PQR.

### A1 List (pests absent from Russia)

#### Insects and mites

<i>Acleris gloverana</i>	<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>
<i>Acleris variana</i>	<i>Monochamus carolinensis</i>
<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i>	<i>Monochamus marmorator</i>
<i>Aeolesthes sarta</i>	<i>Monochamus mutator</i>
<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>	<i>Monochamus notatus</i>
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	<i>Monochamus obtusus</i>
<i>Anoplophora chinensis</i>	<i>Monochamus scutellatus</i>
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	<i>Monochamus titillator</i>
<i>Anthonomus signatus</i>	<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i> (= <i>Pantomorus leucoleuma</i> )
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Nemorimyza maculosa</i> (= <i>Amauromyza maculosa</i> )
<i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>	<i>Numonia pyrivorella</i>
<i>Callosobruchus</i> spp.	<i>Oligonychus perditus</i>
<i>Caryedon serratus</i>	<i>Opogona sacchari</i>
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>
<i>Choristoneura conflictana</i>	<i>Pissodes strobi</i>
<i>Choristoneura freemani</i> (= <i>C. occidentalis</i> Freeman)	<i>Pissodes terminalis</i>
<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	<i>Popillia japonica</i>
<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i>	<i>Premnotypes</i> spp.
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	<i>Pseudaulacaspis pentagona</i>
<i>Cydia packardii</i>	<i>Rhagoletis cingulata</i>
<i>Cydia prunivora</i>	<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>
<i>Diabrotica barberi</i>	<i>Ripersiella hibisci</i>
<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata</i>	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>
<i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>	<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>
<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i>	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>
<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>
<i>Epitrix tuberis</i>	<i>Spodoptera litura</i>
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Tecia solanivora</i>
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Thrips palmi</i>
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	<i>Tuta absoluta</i>
<i>Malacosoma americanum</i>	<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i>
<i>Malacosoma disstria</i>	
<i>Malacosoma parallela</i>	
<i>Margarodes vitis</i>	
<i>Megaselia scalaris</i>	
<i>Melanotus communis</i>	

**Fungi**

*Atropellis pinicola*  
*Atropellis piniphila*  
*Ceratocystis fagacearum*  
*Ceratocystis fimbriata*  
*Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli*  
*Cronartium fusiforme*  
*Cronartium quercuum*  
*Endocronartium harknessii*  
*Gymnosporangium asiaticum*  
*Gymnosporangium yamadae*  
*Melampsora medusae*  
*Monilinia fructicola*  
*Mycosphaerella dearnessii*  
*Mycosphaerella gibsonii*  
*Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis*  
*Phellinus weirii*  
*Phialophora cinerescens*  
*Puccinia horiana*  
*Stagonosporopsis andigena* (= *Phoma andigena*)  
*Stagonosporopsis ligulicola* var. *ligulicola*  
 (= *Didymella ligulicola*)  
*Stenocarpella macrospora*  
*Stenocarpella maydis*  
*Thecaphora solani*  
*Tilletia indica* (= *Neovossia indica*)

**Bacteria and phytoplasmas**

*Burkholderia caryophylli*  
 Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma  
*Pantoea stewartii*  
*Ralstonia solanacearum*  
*Xanthomonas hyacinthi*  
*Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae*  
*Xylella fastidiosa*  
*Xylophilus ampelinus*

**Viruses and viroids**

*Andean potato latent virus*  
*Andean potato mottle virus*  
*Cherry rasp leaf virus*  
*Chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus*  
*Chrysanthemum stunt viroid*  
*Little cherry virus* (non-European)  
*Peach latent mosaic viroid*  
*Peach rosette mosaic virus*  
*Potato black ringspot virus*  
*Potato virus T*  
*Potato yellow dwarf virus*  
*Potato yellow vein virus*  
*Potato yellowing virus*  
*Strawberry latent C virus*

**Nematodes**

*Aphelenchoides besseyi*  
*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*  
*Globodera pallida*

*Heterodera glycines*  
*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*  
*Meloidogyne enterolobii*  
*Meloidogyne fallax*  
*Nacobbus aberrans*

**Plants**

*Bidens pilosa*  
*Cosmos bipinnatus* (= *Bidens bipinnatus*)  
*Helianthus ciliaris*  
*Ipomoea hederacea*  
*Ipomoea lacunosa*  
*Iva axillaris*  
*Solanum carolinense*  
*Solanum elaeagnifolium*  
*Striga* spp.

**A2 List (pests of limited distribution in Russia)**

**Insects**

*Bemisia tabaci*  
*Carposina sasakii* (= *Carposina niponensis*)  
*Dendrolimus sibiricus*  
*Frankliniella occidentalis*  
*Grapholita molesta*  
*Hyphantria cunea*  
*Lopholeucaspis japonica*  
*Lymantria dispar asiatica*  
*Monochamus galloprovincialis*  
*Monochamus impluviatus*  
*Monochamus nitens*  
*Monochamus saltuarius*  
*Monochamus sutor*  
*Monochamus urussovi*  
*Phthorimaea operculella*  
*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*  
*Viteus vitifoliae*

**Fungi and chromista**

*Diaporthe helianthi*  
*Phytophthora fragariae*  
*Synchytrium endobioticum*

**Bacteria**

*Erwinia amylovora*

**Viruses and viroids**

*Beet necrotic yellow vein virus*  
*Impatiens necrotic spot virus*  
*Plum pox virus*  
*Potato spindle tuber viroid*  
*Tobacco ringspot virus*  
*Tomato ringspot virus*

**Nematodes**

*Globodera rostochiensis*

**Plants**

*Acroptilon repens*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
*Ambrosia psilostachya*  
*Ambrosia trifida*  
*Cenchrus longispinus*  
*Cuscuta* spp.  
*Solanum rostratum*  
*Solanum triflorum*

In addition to the quarantine lists, a list of regulated non-quarantine pests has also been published.

**Regulated non-quarantine pests (RNQPs)**

**Bacteria**

*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp.  
*sepedonicus*  
*Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni*

**Viruses**

*Raspberry ringspot virus*  
*Tomato spotted wilt virus*

**Nematodes**

*Ditylenchus destructor*  
*Ditylenchus dipsaci*

**Plants**

*Ailanthus altissima*

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2015-01).

Additional key words: quarantine lists

Computer codes: RU

**2015/012 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance**

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2014 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2014/196). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Norway and via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Aleyrodidae	<i>Dipladenia</i>	Cuttings	South Africa	Italy	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1
<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Germany	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Crossandra</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>B. tabaci</i> (cont.)	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Austria	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Switzerland	4
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Polygonum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	South Africa	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Blissus diplopterus</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensis</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	France	1
Coleoptera	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Fruits	Georgia	Spain	1
<i>Cryptophlebia leucotreta</i>	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	1
<i>Deudorix dinochares</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Germany	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i> var. <i>nucipersica</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Switzerland	1
Diptera	<i>Cucurbita</i>	Vegetables	(India)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Earias vittella</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Italy	1
<i>Elsinoe fawcettii</i>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Mexico	Spain	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Spain	1
Fungi	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
Insecta	<i>Gigartina acicularis</i>	Stored products	Morocco	Spain	1
Lepidoptera	<i>Dipladenia</i>	Cuttings	South Africa	Italy	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Vegetables	India	Ireland	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>	Vegetables	China	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza</i> (cont.)	<i>Artemisia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Coriandrum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Spain	1
	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Liriomyza</i> (suspect <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> )	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Turkey	Germany
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Switzerland	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Germany	1
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Phyllosticta citriasiana</i>	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	France	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	China	Spain	2
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	France	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay	United Kingdom	1
<i>Plum pox virus</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia	Hungary	1
<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Seeds	China	Denmark	1
<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Thailand	Sweden	1
	<i>Salvia</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	<i>Rubus</i>	Fruits	Mexico	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Anemone</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Turkey	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Petunia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Artemisia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	Germany	1
	<i>Tagetes</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	1
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Fruits	Uganda	Italy	2
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	51

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	16
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
Thripidae	<i>Abelmoschus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Mauritius	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i> <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables Vegetables	Ghana Sri Lanka	United Kingdom United Kingdom	2 1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Italy	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phalaenopsis</i>	Cut flowers	(Singapore)	Germany	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
Tortricidae	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	<i>Mentha spicata</i> & <i>Asteriscus maritimus</i> , <i>Fuchsia</i> , <i>Gazania</i> <i>splendens</i> , <i>Lavandula</i> , <i>Lobelia</i> , <i>Rosmarinus</i> , <i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Spain	1
<i>Trioza erythrae</i>	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	Sweden	3
	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	United Kingdom	7
<i>Xanthomonas</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Netherlands	1
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Fruits	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Germany	3
	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	Plants for planting	Honduras*	Netherlands	1

## • Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	China	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Cameroon*	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
<i>Bactrocera lineata</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	China	Germany	1
<i>Bactrocera tau</i>	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Psidium</i>	Oman	Switzerland	1
<i>Dacus</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	<i>Annona</i>	Egypt	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	India	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	2
	<i>Citrus</i>	China	Germany	1
	<i>Citrus</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Argentina	Spain	1
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	India	Germany	1
	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	India	Ireland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Madagascar	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mauritius	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Mauritius	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Bangladesh	Germany	1
	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Argentina	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European)	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> var. <i>spinosa</i>	India	United Kingdom	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	2
Bostrichidae	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Belgium	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Russia	Germany	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i> , <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Russia	Germany	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	France	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	USA	Finland	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Cerambycidae</i> (suspect <i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i> )	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
Coleoptera	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	2
	<i>Pinus</i>	Wood and bark	Uruguay	Spain	1
Coleoptera	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Cameroon	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Peru	Spain	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	<i>Larix</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Finland	1
Insecta	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Indonesia	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
Platyopodidae	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Scolytidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	4
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	3

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
<i>Sinoxylon indicum</i>	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Lithuania	1
<i>Xyloperthella crinitarsis</i> , <i>Euplatypus parallelus</i>	<i>Entandrophragma</i> <i>cylindricum</i>	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2015-01).

**2015/013 Appointment of a new EPPO Scientific Officer on invasive alien plants**

Since 2015-02-02, the EPPO Secretariat is glad to welcome on secondment a new staff member, Dr Rob Tanner who will work on invasive alien plants and replace Ms Sarah Brunel who has taken a one year secondment at the IPPC Secretariat. Dr Tanner has a great deal of experience on invasive alien plants, having worked for more than 10 years for CABI in this field. Exceptionally, this issue of the EPPO Reporting Service does not contain any articles on invasive alien plants, but the service will resume in the coming issues.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2015-01).

Additional key words: EPPO, invasive alien plants

**2015/014 EPPO Standards on efficacy evaluation of plant protection products: update of the web-based database**

The EPPO Standards for the efficacy evaluation of plant protection products (PP1) describe the conduct of trials carried out to assess the efficacy of plant protection products against specific pests. They are addressed to all institutions, official registration authorities, public institutes or private firms carrying out such trials. Since February 2009 the whole series of EPPO PP1 Standards (more than 280 Standards covering a wide range of crops and pests) is available in an online database. A new interface was released in July 2012 to facilitate access to PP1 Standards. All Standards can be easily retrieved as PDF files by using a simple search tool.

The database has been updated with new and revised standards adopted by EPPO Council in September 2014.

**Specific standards**

- *Psylliodes attenuata* on hop (PP1/283) New
- *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (PP1/284) New

**General Standards**

- Phytotoxicity assessment (revision PP 1/135)
- Principles of acceptable efficacy (revision PP 1/214)
- Principles of efficacy evaluation for minor uses (revision PP 1/224)
- Guidance on comparable climates (revision PP 1/241)
- Taint tests (revision PP 1/242)
- Effects of plant protection products on transformation processes (revision PP 1/243)
- Harmonized classification and coding of the uses of plant protection products (revision PP 1/248)
- Efficacy and crop safety extrapolations for minor uses (revision PP 1/257)

In addition, two new extrapolation tables have been adopted to accompany EPPO Standard PP 1/257 *Efficacy and crop safety extrapolations for minor uses* (link: [http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/minor\\_uses/minor\\_uses.htm](http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/minor_uses/minor_uses.htm)) and other tables have been revised. Two new examples of zonal efficacy evaluation to accompany EPPO Standard PP 1/278 *Principles of zonal data production and evaluation* are now available on the EPPO website (link: [http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/zonal\\_efficiency/zonal\\_efficiency.htm](http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/zonal_efficiency/zonal_efficiency.htm)):

- Clarification of efficacy data requirements for the authorization of a fungicide for the control of yellow rust (*Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici* (PUCCSI)) on wheat (*Triticum aestivum* (TRZAX)) in the European Central authorization zone
- Clarification of efficacy data requirements for the authorization of an insecticide against aphids, thrips and whiteflies in ornamental plants in greenhouses in the EU

All general Standards (e.g. design, conduct, reporting and analysis of trials, phytotoxicity, effects on succeeding crops, analysis of resistance risk, minor uses) can be accessed free of charge. Access to specific Standards (e.g. aphids on potato, weeds in cereals) is provided for an annual fee. Subscriptions should be made directly online via the database. For more information on the contents of the database and subscriptions, please consult our web page: <http://www.eppo.org/DATABASES/pp1/pp1.htm>

Direct access to the database: <http://pp1.eppo.int>.

Extrapolation tables are available at:

[http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/minor\\_uses/minor\\_uses.htm](http://www.eppo.int/PPPRODUCTS/minor_uses/minor_uses.htm)

Source: EPP0 Secretariat (2014-12).

Additional key words: EPP0, publication

### 2015/015 EPP0 study on pest risks associated with the import of tomato fruit

In January 2015, the EPP0 Secretariat published a new study on pest risks associated with the import of tomatoes (fruit of *Solanum lycopersicum*). The aim of this study was to produce lists of pests associated with the tomato fruit pathway and provide information on those which could be possible candidates for addition to the EPP0 Alert List or be submitted to a Pest Risk Analysis. The study has been divided into two main sections

- Tomato fruit - production, trade, pathways into the EPP0 region
- Tomato pests - identification and priorities for further study

This document can be downloaded freely from the EPP0 website:

[http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/DT\\_1068\\_Tomato\\_study\\_MAIN\\_TEXT\\_and\\_ANNEXES\\_2015-01-26.pdf](http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/DT_1068_Tomato_study_MAIN_TEXT_and_ANNEXES_2015-01-26.pdf)

Conclusions are being studied by the EPP0 Panels and a selection of tomato pests will be added to the EPP0 Alert List.

Source: EPP0 (2015) EPP0 Technical Document No. 1068, EPP0 Study on Pest Risks Associated with the Import of Tomato Fruit. EPP0 Paris.

[http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/DT\\_1068\\_Tomato\\_study\\_MAIN\\_TEXT\\_and\\_ANNEXES\\_2015-01-26.pdf](http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/DT_1068_Tomato_study_MAIN_TEXT_and_ANNEXES_2015-01-26.pdf)

Additional key words: EPP0, publication

**2015/016 Finnish study on 'Pathways for introduction of invasive pests to Finland and the value of production at risk in the different sectors of plant production in Finland'**

In 2014, the NPPO of Finland published a study on 'Pathways for introduction of invasive pests to Finland and the value of production at risk in the different sectors of plant production in Finland' (Hannunen *et al.*, 2014). In order to make the results of this study available to non-Finnish speaking audiences, a document (in English) presenting the main results and an outline of the methods used can be downloaded from the Internet:

[http://www.evira.fi/files/attachments/en/risk\\_assessment/pathways\\_and\\_value\\_-\\_unofficial\\_overview\\_of\\_the\\_methods\\_and\\_results.pdf](http://www.evira.fi/files/attachments/en/risk_assessment/pathways_and_value_-_unofficial_overview_of_the_methods_and_results.pdf)

Source: Hannunen S, Parkkima T, Vuorinen K, Heikkilä J, Koikkalainen K (2014) [Pathways for introduction of invasive pests and the value of production at risk in the different sectors of plant production]. *Evira Research Reports 1/2014*, 75 pp (in Finnish).

Additional key words: pathway, publication

Computer codes: FI

**2015/017 IPPC photo contest: Pests without Borders!**

The IPPC Secretariat is organizing a photo contest on pests, entitled 'Pests without borders!' The top three images will be awarded prizes consisting of assignments with IPPC for a photographic mission close to the residence of the winners. The contest is open to anyone above the age of 18, and a maximum of 5 photos can be submitted per person. The deadline to submit photos is 2015-02-28.

More information can be found on the IPPC website:

<http://www.phytosanitary.info/pests-without-borders-ippc-photo-contest>

Source: EPPC Secretariat (2015-01).

Additional key words: IPPC, communication

**2015/018 EFSA scientific conference 'Shaping the future of food safety, together' (World EXPO Milano, IT, 2015-10-14/16)**

On the occasion of the World EXPO 2015 taking place in Milano (IT), EFSA will organize a scientific conference entitled 'Shaping the future of food safety, together' on 2015-10-14/16. This conference is addressed to the scientific and risk assessment community, as well as to risk managers and risk communicators from in- and outside Europe. It will focus on two major themes: 1) Assessment Science, and 2) Science, Innovation and Society.

The conference will be organised in plenary and breakout sessions, with the latter covering the following topics:

- Open risk assessment
- Data: co-creating added value
- Key challenges in scientific advice - Weighing evidence and assessing uncertainties
- Nutrition challenges ahead
- Novel chemical hazard characterisation approaches
- Microbiological risk assessment - Challenges and opportunities

- Drivers for emerging issues in animal and plant health - The global nutrition at risk
- Advancing environmental risk assessment
- Expertise for the future

For more information visit the conference's website: [www.efsaexpo2015.eu](http://www.efsaexpo2015.eu)

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2015-01).

Additional key words: EFSA, Conference

Computer codes: IT

**2015/019 Workshop on emerging pests of boxwood: 'Quel avenir pour les buis?'  
(Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte, FR, 2015-04-04)**

Emerging pests and diseases such as *Cydalima perspectalis*, *Cylindrocladium buxicola* or *Volutella buxi* are serious threats to boxwood (*Buxus* spp.). A Workshop will be organised in 2015-04-04 by the 'Château de Vaux-le-Vicomte' in collaboration with 'Plante & Cité' to present the current situation of emerging pests of boxwood in France and Europe, as well as research progress achieved so far. The Workshop will take place at the castle (Château de Vaux le Vicomte), in Maincy, France. Interpretation between French and English will be provided during the Workshop. The Workshop will include lectures, a visit to the castle gardens, and a round table session to discuss future control measures for gardens.

More information about this Workshop can be found on the Internet:

<http://www.vaux-le-vicomte.com/journee-detude-buis/>

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2015-01).

Additional key words: conference

Computer codes: FR